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Letter from Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 31, 1871,

To the Editor of the New National Era: Yesterday the Court of Impeachment had a short session. The honorable the Board of Managers, headed by Mr. Sparrow, the chairman, appeared in the Senate chamber about 12 M. Then came the respondent's counsel, Hons, R. C. Badger, Nathaniel Boyden, and Colonel R. C. McCorkle. The seargeant-atarms then announced the Hons, Wm. A. Graham, Thomas A. Bragg, and A. J. Merriman, Esq., connsel for the managers.

Mr. Sparrow moved to amend the eighth article of impeachment by striking out "R. T. modified oath. That is nothing new, for, prac-Berry" and inserting "J. B. Neathery." The re- tically, disabilities have generally been placed spondent's counsel put in an objection. Upon upon loyal men in the South instead of upon this point a long legal debate took place bethis point a long legal debate took place be-tween the Hon. Mr. Boyden and Governor result in opening the doors of Congress to men Graham. The question was decided in favor who are now disqualified from occupying seats of the managers-aves 27, nays 19; where, upon the respondent's counsel requested until Thursday to file their answer to the article as test oath. amended, but the managers objected. Senator Moore, from Craven, made an argument in favor of granting the time asked for. He said that it was not only due courtesy to the respond-

observed throughout the world. A motion was made, and agreed to, allowing

the respondent's counsel until Wednesday at 12 M. to file their answer.

The court then adjourned until Wednesday

The convention bill (a bill to order a new constitutional convention) has been passed by the House, and was up in the Senate to-day. After considerable discussion, the Senate refused to concur in the House amendments, and a committee of conference is to take charge of the matter.

This bill proposes to order an election for assembling of a convention to alter the constitution. The principal feature that the Democrats want altered is the one that will not allow them to bar colored men from holding State offices, the poor man's homestead law, and the clause which prevents the payment of any debt contracted in aid of the late rebel-

If allowed to go on with the same freedom that has characterized their legislation thus to rule the country, they will certainly propose that a tax be levied to compensate the owners for their slaves, who were freed by virtue of to put upon me unjustly a moment ago. earnestly believe will be the next national political party in power.

The trial of Governor Holden is an experiment, and if it should prove successful it will ern States who will deny it-that outrages are be faithfully applied in all the Southern States. being constantly perpetrated upon people in with the exception, probably, of South Caro I desire to see protection afforded to that class

and defend the colored people of this State ing the test oath or other political disqualifithan any other man in official position in the country. In short, he has used the strong arm of the power invested in him as Governor; tion precedent; but I am willing to let it go and in using that power, which was done in hand in hand and side by side with the repeal accordance with law, he has struck terror to of these disqualifications. But I want to see the Ku-Klux Democracy, and thus their hatred,

the White Brotherhood, or Constitutional Union | article of amendment they are "denied the Guard, better known as the Ku-Klux Klan?

But the loyal people look to the loyal heart they will not be turned over to the tender mercies of the Democracy of North Carolina.

kicked out of the Senate to-day, and a Democrat seated; the reason was that the Senate must be doubly sure that they have a two-thirds vote on impeachment. This is the fourth Republican who has been unseated for these very identical reasons, and the ax is still hanging.

Ku-Klux in South Carolina.

Down in York county, South Carolina, sundry enterprising people have been mining for gold. We don't know what their luck has been, but it would probably have been better only that the rascally Ku-Klux interfered with the operators. Upon this application is made to the Secretary of War for military protection. He refers them to Gen. Sherman, who replies (and now comes the extraordinary part of the affair) that "Our army is too small to under-take to protect individual men or their interests." So the petitioners are referred to a Congress Committee engaged in investigating outrages at the South! And we suppose that the Congress Committee will ponder very deeply, and in due time provide what Gen. Sherman calls "a general and adequate remedy." We affairs are made of individuals and of private State. Now, sir, we propose here to-day to interests, and it happens to be just these that modify the test oath, and to give those men the ruffianly Ku-Klux find it most convenient in the rebel States who are disloyal to-day to to assail, while it is just these which the Gov- the Government this favor. We propose, sir,

ernment is bound to protect. If the army is to remove political disabilities from the very But we suppose that a squad of twenty-five muskets would be enough for the gold miners; and we can't spare even these?-N. Y. Tri

Ku-Klux in West Tennessee.

We learn that in various portions of West Tennessee the Union people, both white and colored, are under intimidation from Ku-Klux,

Loves, and James McDearmonds, near Trenton. They took a colored man, and after abusing and threatening him, carried him to Anderson David's farm, for whom they attempted to force him to make a contract to work, and when he attempted to expostulate with them, they beat him in a shocking manner. In any such proposition. various portions of the county they have noti-fied the colored men to leave, as they will not allow them to remain longer at their homes. Some of the leading rebel Democrats say they do not uphold this state of things, for the rea son that, " although once necessary, it is not so now," but make no effort to ferret out the bave also received information from the lower offenders .- Tenn. Tribune.

The Boston Transcript says: "The quaint brought to justice. Loyal men are constantly beand venerable sojourner Truth, who addressed ing cruelly beaten. When we take the men who a recent emancipation meeting in Boston, has a better voice at the age of 83 than nine-tenths of the young lawyers and preachers."

Ing cruelly beaten. When we take the men with these outrages before judges and juries we find that they are in the hands of the very ku-klux themselves who protect them.

NEW NATIONAL ERA.

VOL. II.—NO. 5.}

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1871.

Repeal of the Test Oath.

Speech of Hon. Chas. H. Porter. In the debate in the House of Representa tives, on the 1st instant, on the abolition of the test oath, Hon. Charles H. Porter, of Virginia, made the following pertinent remarks: Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, I now

Virginia, [Mr. Porter.] Mr. PORTER. At the meeting of the Com nittee on Reconstruction this morning there was but a bare quorum present; seven members of that committee were absent. This bill, which a majority of those present at the meet ing have directed the chairman to report to the House, is virtually a repeal of the test

oath. The gentleman from Louisiana, while he favors the bill, yet would like it better if it did not require that loval men must continue to take the oath, whereas those who participated in the rebellion are not to take it if this bill passes, but are to be permitted to take the those to whom they should more properly aphere or in the Senate. It will also throw open the whole field of appointments to Federal positions to men who are now excluded by the

Are we prepared to take this step? Are we prepared to take this leap in the dark? We know not what the future may have in store for our country. We know not what political changes may occur within the next two years; ent and his counsel, but it was a universal cus- and the question is whether this House is tom in such cases, which, as a general rule, was ready to agree with the Senate in declaring that all these appointments shall be thrown open to men who carried on the rebellion, who made a gigantic effort to destrey this Govern-

> I am in favor, Mr. Speaker of opening the doors to the enemies of the country when I can see the doors open to loyal men. I voted against this bill in the committee-room this morning; and I am here now to protest against its passage in the House.

Mr. BECK. Has the gentleman a right to state how he voted in committee? If he has, I want to say that he is the only man who did so vote, thank God! Mr. PLATT. I ask my colleague [Mr.

Porter] whether he willow me to ask him a Mr. PORTER. Not till I get through with

Mr. Speaker, if I have violated any parliamentary rule, I beg pardon. The SPEAKER. The Chair does not hold that the gentleman has done so. He has the right to state how he voted, but not how any

Mr. PORTER. So, from the attempted correction of the gentleman from Kentucky. [Mr. Beck.] I turn and meet the approval of

Mr. BECK. Did any one besides yourself in far, and if they can elect enough Democrats the committee vote against this proposition? Mr. PORTER. If I were to answer that question I should be subjecting myself justly the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln and the sub- Speaker, I know no reason why the gentleman sequent acts of Congress. This subject is now from Kentucky should manifest so much feeluppermost in the minds of the Democracy, who ing in this matter. In the remark which I made I was not aware of violating asy rule, and the feel sure that such an act will be sustained by the Democracy of the country, whom they gentleman himself has violated the very rule which he, with "conspicuous inexactitude, has charged upon me as infracting.

It is a fact-and I do not believe there is a loyal man on this floor from any of the Souththe South on account of their loyalty alone. of persons; and when it is secured I shall be Governor Holden has done more to protect ready to give protection to all others, if repealcations be considered protection. I will go legislation which shall protect the loyal men of the South. This is a claim which gentlemen The trial of Governor Holden is the trial of cannot ery down by ridicule. The outrages the black men. The conviction of the Gover- now being committed are widespread and fear ful; and in States where personal violence is nor is their conviction; his acquital is their not generally inflicted, hundreds of thousands triumph. But what can he expect from a of loyal men are denied protection in the Senate whose majority are the sworn allies of courts. In the very language of the fourteenth

equal protection of the laws." Now, what we propose to do-what at least But the loyal people look to the loyal heart some of us propose—is that Congress shall of the North. They have reason to hope that pass laws which shall afford at least some sort protection to the loyal men, as guarantied this fourteenth article. When such a measure can be obtained, when gentlemen on the Senator R. W. Lassetter, Republican, was other side of the House, and some on this side, shall be willing to extend such protection, then we shall be ready to throw open the doors to all, and admit to the privilege of holding office every man whom the people may want to serve them or whom the appointing power may select. Until this spirit is manifested, until such a sign is given, I, for one, protest against the passage of any such bill as the one now before the House. Indeed, to pass it, or any other measure of wholesale enfranchisement, will lead to such demoralization and weakening of our loyal legislators that it would probably de feat any legislation designed to afford pro-

> of the South. I now yield to my colleague [Mr. Platt] for his question. No question was asked, and Mr. Porter took

tection to the oppressed and hunted levalists

Speech of Hon. Jefferson Long. Hon. Jefferson Long made the following pointed speech in opposition to the abolition

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. I now

yield the floor for five minutes to the gentle-man from Georgia, [Mr. Long.] Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, the object of the must beg leave to doubt the justice or the good policy of referring men in daily danger of being bill before the House is to modify the test oath. murdered, and continually impeded in their hon- As a citizen of the South, living in Georgia, est industry, to a Congress Committee. "Indi- born and raised in that State, having been vidual men and their interests" is a nice piece there during the war and up to the present of convenient generalization, but society and its

too small to enforce law and order in York men who were the leaders of the Ku-Klux and county, S. C., then the army is small indeed. who have committed midnight outrages in that abilities are removed they say, "We will remain quiet until our disabilities are removed, and then we shall again take the lead." Why, Mr. Speaker, in my State since emancipation there have been over five hundred loyal men shot down by the disloyal men there, and not one of those who took part in committing those outrages has ever been brought to justice. Do

political disability the men who have com-

mitted these Ku-Klux outrages? I think that

I am doing my duty to my constituents and my duty to my country when I vote against Yes, sir; I do mean that murders and outrages are being committed there. I received no longer ago than this morning a letter from a man in my State, a man who was appointed postmaster by the President, stating that he was beaten in the streets a few days ago. I part of Georgia that disloyal men went in the midnight disguised and took a loyal man out and shot him; and not one of them has been Color on the Cars.

Mr. Speaker, I propose, as a man raised as a slave, my mother a slave before me, and my ancestry slaves as far back as I can trace them, and Alexandria Railroad. vet holding no animosity to the law-abiding people of my State, and those who are willing to stand by the Government, while I am willing

Georgia, not to vote for any modification of the vield for five minutes to the gentleman from test oath in favor of disloyal men. Gentlemen on the other side of the House have complimented men on this side. I hope the blood of the Ku-Klux has not got upon this side; I hope not. If this house removes the disabilities of disloyal men by modifying the test oath, I venture to prophesy you will again have trouble from the very same men who gave you trouble before.

to remove the disabilities of all such who will

support the Government, still I propose for

one, knowing the condition of things there in

[Here the hammer fell.]

tection to the country.

Speech of Hon. B. F. Butler. Hon. B. F. BUTLER closed the debate on

the repeal of the test oath, as follows: Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. I have retained, Mr. Speaker, but a few minutes of the time allowed me in this debate simply for the purpose of once more explaining the bill and ts action to the House in order that there may e a full understanding of its provisions. did not vote for the bill in the Committee on Reconstruction, nor did I vote against it; but I have made the report as the chairman of that committee. I would that I could support this bill. I remember when the test oath was placed among our statutes. It was when hundreds of thousands of rebels stood with arms in their ands against the Government. It was in the

If, at the end of the war, those arms had been laid down in good faith, if from that hour there had been peace and quiet in the South, if the elective franchise in the South could be thoroughly and safely exercised, I would vote for this bill; and I would vote for every other bill of relief in the same direction. I was inclined when this bill passed the Senate some months ago to vote for it; but the diffiulty I find in the way is this: I find hand in hand as we have relieved disabilities, band in hand as we have given way here, hand in hand has been the increase of murder of those in the South who are our friends and whom we are bound to protect. That is the paramount objection to our action I find in the way. Whenever the men of the South will stop the violence, stop outrage, and stop murder, I will vote to remove political disabilities of every descrip-

South that when we give way here it is the giving way of Northern sentiment. It is understood when we give way that it is the giving way of the firmness with which loval men stand for therefore every step backward on our part eneourages these outrages. Therefore, sir, every giving way here is the death-knell of some black or white Union man of the South. This seems to me an insuperable objection to the passage of this bill, whose provisions will be so interpreted at the South.

Now. I wish to answer an objecti my friend from Louisiana, [Mr. Morey.] objects to applying the test oath to loyal men when disloyal men are relieved from it. It is jury by Judge Bond : objected by my friend from Louisiana, that, objected by my friend from Louisiana, that, while we say that disloyal men may take an oath simply to support the Constitution, we keep the test oath, the iron-clad oath, for loyal keep the test oath, the iron-clad oath, for loyal keep the test oath, the iron-clad oath, for loyal keep the test oath. men. I hope the iron-clad oath, for loyal and the city of Lynchburgh, in Virginia, and friendly Snake Indians, and a "reservation," ciple of "anything for the sake of a noise" we repealed-av, even after every disability is removed from every rebel in the South. I want always to take it. It is the patent of nobility for every loyal man. We can walk up and declare with the oath of God upon us that we the plaintiff, while seated in the carriage of the the year round and improves steadily. Cattle thrown down again and kicked. - Tribune. never bore arms against the Government we ove and the country we have saved: And I want these other men to come up to the altar and be able only to take the "short oath," i. e., that they will defend the Constitution hereafter. want that distinction ever borne in mind.

nitted to power, let them be admitted to place, let them be admitted to offices of trust, but keep up always that distinction, the proud privilege of him who fought for his country, hat he can swear that he never fought against it. And if I were a Southern union man I never would have the test oath repealed. 1 should be glad to be able to stand up in the presence of my children and in the presence of ny neighbors and to be able to swear that under all difficulties, all inducements, all oppression, I never voluntarily did anything against my country and its Constitution. And therefore I am not for removing the iron clad oath roll it as a sweet morsel under my tongue, as a declaration I am glad to make, and which every loyal man ought to be glad that he is able

Let the men engaged in the rebellion be ad-

whoever has fought against the country, not the conductor of the defendant had not taken have been his sins--Forrest at Fort Pillow, everybody-may take an oath and may hold office irrespective of his loyalty. And it is for the House to judge whether that should be done; it is for the House to judge whether the into another car of the same train, on the 10th vears has been as followed. time has come to take this great step. It is for October, 1869, at Alexandria, Virginia, was the House to judge whether our friends in the effected under the following circumstances, to lately rebellious States are safe enough to do wit: that; whether before we do this it is not better | 1. While the train was under the control of to have some legislation for the protection of the loyal men of the South.

Why, Mr. Speaker, if there is anything that stirs the blood, if there is anything that almost ange and Alexandria Railroad Company; or, inflames the judgment, it is for us to hear that the poor colored man at the South, the man who andria, before the conductor of the Orange and everybody agrees does not want to fight ex. Alexandria Railroad Company took charge cept when he is enrolled in the Army of the

Oh, sir, what a spectacle of ingratitude it is and Alexandria Railroad Company; or, on the part of the white people! Just reflect upon it. When the war was going on, men of person or persons than the conductor, or other the South, and you were away fighting to destroy your country, who protected your wives andria Railroad Company, and without their and your children, saw to it that they were safe, that no outrage was committed upon them, cases supposed, the defendants, the Orange when there was none but women and old men had Alexandria Railroad Company are not left to defend those dearest to you against the strong arms of the stalwart slave laborers of the is their reward for this loyal, true, brave, and generous conduct? When the constitution of driven by bludgeons from the polls or shot down, the victims of midnight murder unsouled couarge, is it, to shoot unoffending persons at midnight in their own homes, who protected yours when you were powerless to protect or defend them? That is the conduct of these whom we are called upon to regard as and that their nightly maraudings are of frequent occurrence in many localities.

Some ten days ago a party of these law-breakers visited the farms of Allen Loves, Bob Loves, and Loves, and Loves, and Loves, and Loves, Bob Loves, and Loves, and Loves, Bob Loves, Bob Loves, and Loves, Bob Loves, B nanced and protected by yourselves, killing the turned out of employment, to relieve from wife and children of the defenseless colored political disability the men who have comfather and busband in midnight murder, dis-

guised to escape punishment. organization of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in 1862, up to the 1st of the present month, is \$1,482,000,000. Of this, \$1,337,000,000 was collected in the revenue districts, and \$95,000, 000 is from sales of stamps. The tax from distilled spirits furnished, \$247,000,000; railroads, \$31,000,000; banks upwards of \$24,000,000; and income about \$25,000,000.

9 o'clock in the morning to avoid trespassing evidence of the defendant's general bad characupon the daily professional pursuits of the auter, in order to impeach his credibility as a

Kate Kummings (Colored) vs. The Orange The Great Pasture Lands of the Platte

This case was argued at length yesterday in ture lands of the Platte Valley. The writer the United States District Court by Messrs. Chandler, &c., for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Neeson and Coghill for the defence. It ap- tween Cheyenne and Denver, and it is along unpopular-the World proposed to drop Genpears that Mrs. or Miss Kate Kummings was its banks that the famous Cache la Poudre valductors of the O. & A. R. R., but Mrs. or Miss Cache country. I have myself seen cabbages date was trying to row against the current; Kate Kummings did not like the procedure. there weighing fifty pounds to the head. The She desired to sit in an exclusive car kept on valley is well settled, but there is still much recklessness of the Republicans may render the road for the discretion of the conductor as unoccupied land. Dr. Latham estimates the General Blair a very important man. There to admission, and Mrs. or Miss Kate Kum- available grazing lands along the Cache la- is a limit beyond which forbearance ceases to mings files, through her attorneys (doubtless | Pondre, Big Thompson, Lodge, Clear Creek, be a virtue." If this means anything at all, on a contingent fee) a declaration, and claims and Bear Creek at 12,000,000 acres, and I do it means that Frank Blair and the World have damages for a day's personal inconvenience in not think he over estimates it. Hardly a tenth struck hands for a new alliance, to try once place-more than he thought lived there, or changing seats in a railroad car, the modest part of it is as yet occupied, and thousands of more the violent and sensational policy which was required to carry on the business of the sum of \$1,800. Mrs. Kate Kummings wants farmers and stock raisers can find room there accords so well with the natural tastes of both hotel-yet, as he could not frame any reasonato make a little money outside of the usual for years to come.
routine of cleasing soiled linen; Mrs. Kate Dr. Latham, whose Kummings wants to establish a social equality, is surgeon of the Union Pacific Railroad, and however, as his newspaper comrade pretends. and introduce her savory person into the cars | makes his home at Laramie, on the Laramie | In his address the other day before the General and parlors of negative odor; Miss or Mrs. Plains, where he is engaged in developing the Assembly of Missouri he ailuded to the Broad-Kate Kummings desires to assert her right of cattle interests of the West, in conjunction head letter as nothing but a declaration that off, Mr. Susong looked about the room for some occupancy, both of car and hotel parlor and with his duties as surgeon. The Gazette's cor- the President could not be required to execute means of escape. bed-room with any lady of the land; and Mrs. respondent acknowledges his indebtedness to an unconstitutional law. But it was some-Kate Kummings has asserted her rights in the this gentleman for a part of the information he thing stronger than that. "There is but one not know positively, but one against six was courts of the country and obtained a verdict of has gathered. \$1,100 against the O. A. & M. R. R. Company. The Platte lands are nearly all within con-Oliver, it will be observed, was upon it, and and an abundance of wood, coal, and food, can acts null and void, compel the army to under mind, but a survey across the floor convinced E. T. Harris, the celebrated barber and ton- be had everywhere. Daily mails are delivered its ususpations at the South, disperse the him that nothing of the kind had sorial artist. We give a list of the jury in and excellent schools are found in Denver, carpet-bag State governments, allow the white part of the architect's plan in building the order that they may be fully known as the Greeley, Cheyenne, and all the larger towns. very darkest day, almost at the time of the battle of Bull Run. It was a measure of pro-

> Cramp, colored, W. D. Fry, J. J. Underhill, can be had at any point on the railread. E. T. Harris, colored, and L. A. Whiting.

and vice versa. tion by such ejectment, the defendant was not

If the forcible ejectment was made by any employee of the company the plaintiff could recover. The jury was not obliged to confine themselves to the damages claimed (\$1,800,)

but assess exemplary damages. And under such instructions, and in open violalation of any proof of "forcible ejectment," the jury brought in a verdict for the the Government they fought to preserve, and plaintiff of \$1,100. What are we coming to? the Big and Little Laramie Rivers, Deer Creek,

[From the Richmond State Journal, Jan. 28.] We noticed vesterday the fact of this case. which was brought for damages for ejectment from a car,) having been given to a jury in the

If the jury believe from the evidence that the that the plaintiff purchased a ticket at New but a good many whites have gone in and set York, from a person authorized to sell the same, which entitled her to pass over the road range contains the most remarkable grazing of Hall with his corruptionists of the ring, to be of defendant, in the cars of defendant, and that any region in the West. Stock runs out all alternately taken up and patted, and then defendant upon its railroad, which carriage was and horses taken into the range in the fall very provided there by the defendant for the trans poor, come out in the spring their sides shaking portation of the holders of such tickets as that with fat. No shelter whatever is necessary for bly ejected therefrom by the employees of the mild to allow them to run out all the year. defendant, and without any misdemeanor on There are three good valleys in the Wind River her part, and because of her color only, then range, and they are together capable of feeding the plaintiff is entitled to recover such dama- one hundred thousand head of cattle. Buffalo ges as the jury may find she suffered by such still roam along the Wind River but they are forcible ejectment, and in estimating such dam- fast disappearing, and this year only a few ages the jury are not confined to the actual straggling herds have been found. A company loss of the plaintiff, but taking into considera- of the fourth United States Infantry, under

give exemplary damages. that the said forcible ejectment took place after hostile Indians, but the range will not for two the carriage of said defendant had passed from or three years to come be available for stock the road of the Alexandria, Washington, and Georgetown railroad, mentioned in the testiand brakesmen, employed by the defendant assas railroad, notwithstanding they find that

possession or charge thereof. The following instructions were asked to be given the jury by the defendants' counsel, and

the conductor of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad Company, and before it came under the control of the conductor of the Or 2. While the train was stationary at Alexthereof, and the removal was effected without

3. If the removal was effected by any other officer or servant of the Orange and Alexknowledge or approval; then, in either of the

responsible for such removal. If the plaintiff, in the conveyance from Alex-South? Was it not those very negro slaves of andria to Lynchburg, on denfendant's railroad, yours? When you could not protect your on the 16th October, 1869, occupied a seat in homes, for you were fighting your country, did a car in which smoking was allowed, and in they not protect your wives and children with which vulgar language was at times used by they not protect year wives and children with tender care? Nay, more; did they not work for their sustenance and support, loyally, kindly, and in some cases gratefully? And what live stock of 1½ per cent. to an annual increase of passengers on the trip, and if the conductor of the train (comprising said car) found the live stock of 1½ per cent. to an annual increase of passengers on the trip, and if the conductor of the train (comprising said car) found the live stock of 1½ per cent. to an annual increase of passengers on the trip, and if the conductor of the train (comprising said car) found the local trip and in some cases gratefully? And what live stock of 1½ per cent. to an annual increase of passengers on the trip, and if the conductor of the train (comprising said car) found the live stock of 1½ per cent. to an annual increase of passengers on the trip, and if the conductor of the train (comprising said car) found the live stock of 1½ per cent. to an annual increase of passengers on the trip, and if the conductor of the train (comprising said car) found the passengers on the trip, and if the conductor of the train (comprising said car) found the passengers on the trip, and if the conductor of the train (comprising said car) found the passengers on the trip, and if the conductor of the train (comprising said car) found the passengers on the trip, and if the conductor of the train (comprising said car) found the passengers on the trip, and if the conductor of the train (comprising said car) found the passengers on the trip, and if the conductor of the train (comprising said car) found the passengers on the trip, and if the conductor of the clear that unless more cattle are raised to the conductor of the clear that the conduc trip, and was frequently passing in and out of meat, prices must advance enormously, and said car on the trip, and the plaintiff, knowing in time all the cattle in the United States will their country gives them the right to hold the the conductor to be frequently in and out of be eaten up. The remedy is to reclaim the ballot, makes them citizens, puts them on an the car, wholly neglected or failed through the great plains from the Indians. equal footing with yourselves, their reward for | whole trip to inform the conductor of the said their labor and kindness to your wives and smoking or vulgar language, and failed to children in your extremity is that they are make any complaint to him, or to ask any relief therefrom, then the plaintiff is not entitled to recover from the defendants for said cause avenged. That is what you call Southern any damages, or any more than nominal damchivalry, is it? That is what you call high- ages, unless the jury should further find that such want of complaint was produced by the alarm, fear, or reasonable apprehension of the plaintiff, caused by the conduct of the defendants, its officers, servants, or employees.

PROOF OF CHARACTER. -On the trial of criminal cases, it is well known the prosecuting officer cannot adduce evidence of the bad charof good character brought forward in the first place by the defendant. A change in this practice, however, has been effected as the result of tice, however, has been effected as the result of the State, and J. A. Brown, were appointed to the State, and the law, which, in New York and other States, allows a defendant in a criminal case to testify

Col. Hooker, of course, acquitted himself in The amount of revenue collected since the of the Supreme Court of the Internal Revenue Bureau, of the Fourth Department of the State of New it is due to Mr. Brown, who made his debut on York, it was recently decided that when a person on trial upon an indictment for any offence volunteers as a witness in his own behalf, he subjects himself to impeachment the same as illed spirits furnished, \$247,000,000; railroads, \$31,000,000; banks upwards of \$24,000,000; himself a witness he puts his character for credibility as a witness in issue collaterally, and cannot complain if his character suffers in the investigation. Upon these principles it was held that after the prisoner had offered himself Pilot. that his notes on the New Testament, compris-ing about twenty volumes, were written before ined, the prosecuting officer could bring forward

Among The Rocky Mountains. The New Democratic Experiment. Valley.

A long and interesting letter in the Cincin-

nati Gazette gives an account of the great pas

The Cache-la Poudre, a large river, flows be- ally-or rather for writing what proved to be olitely invited from one car to another, and ley stretches. Perhaps the largest vegetables tion. But now, says our cotemporary, the omfortably seated therein by one of the con- grown in the United States come from the public temper has changed. Then our candi-

> of them. Dr. Latham, whose name is mentioned above. The new Senator is not as plain spoken,

The jury, of course, was a mixed one; John venient reach of the Union Pacific Railroad, dent-elect to declare these [reconstruction] deemed safe, trap doors flashed across his advocates of negro equality. It was composed of B. W. Elmore, O. W. Hahn, John Oliver, houses and churches, and there is every proscolored, Wm. M. Bagnall, Peter Hottes, pect of an abundance of these at no distant day Christian Weimer. J. J. McFarland, Josiah in all the Platte valleys. All kinds of supplies will admit the Representatives elected by the Though sickened at this revolting spectacle, he

The following instructions were given by lands: "We can only judge of the extent and their Honors, Judges Bond and Underwood: resources of such a single region by compari- to the obligations of the Constitution." This If the alleged ejectment was made before son. Ohio has six million sheep, yielding was as clear a threat of revolution as ever was his repugnance, he picked up the bleeding the train was turned over to the agent of the eighteen million pounds of wool, bringing her made; and that the World and the whole corpse of the murdered man and placed it on Orange and Alexandria railroad company at farmers an aggregate of \$4,500,000. Alexandria, then the other company was liable, is in the Platte Basin, east of the Black Hills, at of the month of October, 1868, abundantly guished the light, and, taking his position beleast eight million acres of pasturage, with the proves. If the plaintiff occupied the second-class car finest and most lasting streams. These eight after ejectment from the first and seemed to be million of acres would feed at least eight milcomfortable, and not complaining to the con- lion sheep, yielding twenty-four million pounds even though the provocation for it is less than were heard approaching; the door was softly ductor as he passed to and fro, and such silence of wool, and, at the same price as Ohio wool, ever before. Frank Blair is a violent, versatile, opened and five forms discovered in the darkwere not the result of detention or intimida- \$6,000,000. It is not a little strange that our is sent by our wool-growers and woollen manuundeveloped.

United States Circuit Court. After we went Pacific railroad runs through these plains, and politeal market -a bear to-day, a bull to-mor- information from a reliable source, and that to press, the jury returned with a verdict for Laramie City, a town of some six hundred in row, always trying to anticipate by just a day Mrs. Susong had received letters from her husplaintiff of \$1,100, instead of the \$1,800 | habitants, is located at the eastern entrance to or so the changes in the current, and always The following are the instructions given the but in their stead thousands of fine cattle are pudiation of Blair in 1868 was a commercial the occurrences of the fearful night, and the grazing in every direction.

The Wind River country, which is located in of Tweed and Hall was another which likewise with which the plaintiff was provided, was forci- stock in this range, as the climate is sufficiently tion the whole circumstances of the case, may Capt. Charles G. Bartlett, is stationed on the Popoagie River, one of the Wind River valleys, And if the jury believe from the evidence and the country is now comparatively safe from

raising purposes. The census returns show that since 1860 only mony, and had partly passed over the road of the defendant, and while it was standing in the stock, while five have stood still, and thirty determinent companion to the United States and with the previous custom towards communities lying outside the State from loyal men. On the contrary, for one, I depot of the defendant, and while the engineer creased in stock in comparison with their population. The rapidly increasing population of were upon the train, then the jury have a right the country, therefore, demands that more catto find from the evidence that the train was the be raised, or we shall have to pay higher Constitution as it is now framed. So long as the train of the Orange, Alexandria, and Man- prices for beef. The disproportion between population and the number of live stock each year becomes greater, and the price of beef gradually advances.

In Chicago, for example, the supply of beef has decreased since 1860, while the population of the city has increased nearly 88,000. The price of cattle and hogs in Chicago during six

TOWARD IN																I	Beef cattle in currency.				Live hogs in currency.	
1863				*				,					*	*					84	80	\$5	00
1864		*			al S														7	52		80
1865																			8	46	11	53
1866																			7	72	9	47
1867									٠										8	02	7	01
1868									•										8	10	9	
What of she	ep.	is	1	T	u	e	8	ı	tl	ci	1	tt	le	e	10	u	e	1	ho	gs i	s also to of she	een

meat consumed in the years 1867 and 1868 enlightened government. caused adecrease in the total value of \$59,531,-

Total value for 1867........\$1,396,643,699 Total value for 1868........... 1,337,111,822 Thus we have a ratio of annual increase of

Supreme Court. An interesting and important case was before this Court on Monday and Tuesday, which Brady, and sworn in, and at Wickenburg nearly fifty of the same character were cast. at once illustrates the protecting care of the Court over the rights of parties, and the gen- Governor McCormick is not only legally reerous character of the legal profession. A poor and friendless colored man, named John Evans, of Desloto county, was indicted, tried and convicted of the murder of a fellow-servant form he occupied, and the mendacious charpoor and friendless colored man, named John named Henry Wright. He was defended at acter of the opposition to him. His re-elec-Nisi Prius by able counsel without compensa- tion should have been by a unanimous gratetion, and the case came to the Supreme Court ful vote rather than by a contest the most inupon the oath of the accused that he was una-

any other witness upon the trial; and by making man was the topic of general eulogy by those of this village, the well known and much es

A slovenly fellow, describing his ills to a physician, insisted on telling him what he had tried. "Well," said the doctor, "did you ever try a clean shirt?"

A. Wright, of waterly, a man in good position of the physician, insisted on telling him what he had and of lair abilities, and in all respects a competent juror. These are the first results of the phens succeeded in keeping about seventeen 15th amendment in Owego.—Owego Times.

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The World, discussing the connection be-

with approval Blair's recent declaration that

he adheres to every word of the Broadhead

eral Blair on the eve of the Presidential elec-

people to recognize their own governments.

A Message from the President

has sent to Congress the following message:

the territorial form of government is preserved,

Congress should hold the power of approving,

or disapproving, of all legislative action of

This is the first indication of Aborigines de-

ment, and it is only desirable that they become

civilized. If successful in this, their first at-

tempt at territorial government, we may hope

The Arizona Contest.

fraud, but they establish nothing whatever. On the Colorado river, where from gratitude

Government freight every one wished to help

him, there may, at one or two points, have

been an excessive vote, but elsewhere no ques-

tion can possibly be raised; and if all the

suspicion is attached were thrown out, he

would yet have a large majority. But we hear

it on good authority that at Phænix, some one

hundred probably illegal votes were cast for

elected to Congress from Arizona, but he is

COLORED MEN .- Among the grand jurors

drawn for the next term of Oyer and Terminer court, to meet on the 27th of February rext,

are two colored men, Jeremiah Hollensworth,

teemed barber of Lake street, a man who, by

steady industry and honorable and enlightened

common sease and fair abilities has amassed a

gence and general abilities will give him a fair

and possibly some others of territory.

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A Night of Terror.

letter of 1868. For writing that letter origin-Attempted Murder and Robbery of an East Tennessean in the Mountains-John A. Murrellism Revived

Mr. George Susong, of Jefferson county, Tennessee, some time ago drove a large number of hogs over into North Carolina. About two weeks since, on his return home night overtook him in the mountains, near the State line, and he was forced to seek shelter in a house where entertainment was promised. Mr. Susong's suspicions were aroused by seeing several rough-looking characters about the ble excuse for leaving, and not wishing the landlord to know he suspected anything, took matters coolly, and was shown to his room. which his entertainers locked on the outside, Confirmed in his opinion, and being thus cut

Most probably he was armed, though we do way," he wrote, "to restore the Government too great odds to contend with if strategy could and the Constitution, and that is for the Presi be made available. The window not being will admit the Representatives elected by the Though sickened at this revolting spectacle, he white people of the South; and, with the co- did not loose his presence of mind, but rapidly Dr. Latham writes of the Platte grazing operation of the President, it will not be diffi- considered his desperate condition and the cult to compel the Senate to submit once more means of averting his impending doom.

His plan was soon chosen, and, overcoming There | country understood it so, the political history | the bed, covering it carefully. He then extinhind the door, awaited results. The moments Plainly as the proposal was repudiated in passed slowly, and seemed lengthened into and able adventurer, with just enough of the ness, who, with noiseless footsteps, approached money, instead of going to build up ranches, fool in his composition to be dangerous to his the bed with gleaming knives in their hands, stock farms, storehouses, woollen mills, and all own party. He has an extraordinary talent thinking in a few seconds to glut their thirst the components of a great and thrifty settlement, for making himself uncomfortable to his friends for blood, and satisfy their greed for money and serviceable to his enemies. He will be a they expected to obtain by the foulest of crimes. facturers to Buenos Ayres, to Africa, and to valuable auxiliary to the Republicans in the Mr. S. did not wait to watch their movements, Australia, to enrich other people and other Senate, and he can do us a still greater kind- but slipped quietly out of the open door and lands, while our wool-growing resources remain ness by accepting the World's invitation to made his way from the premises with all speed. become a national leader of the Democracy. Putting a great distance between him and the The Laramie Plains are ninety miles long. Wherever a stupendous political blunder is blood-stained portals of the pen of murder, the and sixty miles wide. They are watered by possible we can depend upon Frank Blair to next morning he found friends to whom he make it. Nor are the vagaries of the World related his experience of the night before, who Rock Creek, Medicine Bow River, and Cooper less startling than those of Mr. Blair. That organized in force and succeding in capturing Creek. In former times these plains were a paper is an adventurer in journalism, just as four of the scoundrels, and diligent search is favorite range for the buffalo, thousands of Blair is an adventurer in politics. It is not the being made for the fifth, who was still at large. them grazed all the year round on the rich consistent advocate of principles, but a restless The circumstances stated above were told us grass to be found on every stream. The Union speculator, watching the fluctuations of the by a responsible gentleman, who obtained his the plains. The buffalo are of course all gone, making a mistake in its calculations. The re- nearly met his death. The first letter stated venture which did not pay. The repudiation second his resolution to aid all in his power to bring the villains to justice and punishment

The Negro to be Set Back.

may expect Frank Blair with his visions of Those colored men in Georgia who voted the bemocratic ticket at the late election are invited to consider seriously the following words from the Atlanta Intelligencer, one of the most candid Democratic papers in the South. In speaking of the letter of the Governer, which we published in full last week, the Intelligencer

Governor Bullock thinks the election was Washington, January 30,-The President about as fair and as peaceful as could possibly be had in the State at this time, and that To the Senate and House of Representatives : the great contest has been secured in the right I transmit herewith an official copy of the of the colored men to civil and political priviproceedings of the council of Indian tribes leges. If the Governor means to say that the eld at Omulgee, in December last, which repolitical rights are secured to the negro for all sulted in the adoption of a declaration of rights time to come, he is simply mistaken. The peoand a constitution with their government, tople of the South, and especially the Democrats. gether with a copy of the report of the Comwill never agree to let this right remain so unmissioner of Indian Affairs, and the views of der existing laws. While we accept the situathe Secretary of the Interior thereon. It would toon, and will obey the laws as they are, and so seem highly desirable that civilized Indians of long as they are of force, we will certainly do all we can as a party, peaceably and in a conthe country should be encouraged in establishing for themselves a form of territorial govstitutional way, to withdraw the political rights from the negro. This, in short, is the difference between the Republican and Democratic parernment compatible with the Constitution of the United States and with the previous custom ies. The Republican party conferred the right limits. I concur in the views expressed by the and the Democratic party opposed it. The Secretary of the Interior that it would not be Republicans are for continuing the right and advisable to receive new territory with the

the Democrats against it." Colored men, how does that tally with stories old you by your employers previous to the last election? Did they tell you that by voting their ticket you would secure your downfall territory, and the Executive should, with the advice and consent of the Senate, have power you by telling you that your interests and theirs to appoint a Governor and judiciary officers, were identical, while they meant to use your votes to put men in office who would rob you of rights given you by the Republican party. siring to adopt the American form of govern-If they succeed, your children will be serfs, and you will be guilty of scaling their bonds. self sustaining, self-relying, Christianized, and Macon (Ga.) Union.

for the gradual concentration of other Indians THE INDIANS CRAVING PEACE.—A telegram in the new territory.

I therefore recommend as close an adherance to their wishes as is consistent with safety. It might be well to limit the appointment of all seventy lodges of Cheyennes, is there, and territorial officers appointed by the Executive | wishes permission to go south of the Arkansas to native citizens of the territory. If any ex- | with his people to their reservation. He says now being pursued toward the Indian will fit these Indians have behaved well since they him for self-government, and make him desire have come north. Man-afraid-of-his-Horses is Notwithstanding the increased value of stock to settle among people of his own race, where also at Fort Laramie with about sixty lodges. per head in the United States, the large amount he can enjoy the full privileges of civil and Red Cloud was expected to arrive there on the 28th ultimo. General Augur says these Indians belong south, and recommends that authority be given him to send them with an escort to Fort Wallace, and that General Pope then should be directed to send them to their reservation. General Sherman recommends that the As usual when a party is badly beaten, the request of General Augur be granted. The opponents of Governor McCormick in Arizona matter has been referred by Secretary Belknap are now charging that his election was by to the Interior Department.

> UNLIMITED CREDIT.—Harper's drawer has the following: "An enterprising and fair dealing business man in Augusta, Maine, was lately met at the door of his grocery by an honest looking Frenchman, an entire stranger to him, votes upon the Colorado to which the least who asked credit for a barrel of flour. 'I can pay half ze cash down, and ze balance next Saturday, sure.' The merchant, without hesitation, turned to one of his clerks, and with a kindly smile upon the would-be owner of the barrel of flour, said : 'This good man wants to get trusted for a barrel of flour; he'll pay half down and the rest next Saturday. I'll risk him; he's good as gold; open a fresh barrel, weigh out half, deliver it in good shape at his house, put the barrel away safely, and take it down next Saturday when he pays the balance; never refuse to trust an honest looking man for bread.' It was done, the money paid, and the French

had, and will yet repent it .- San Diego man, to work for wages or a part of the crop? We happened in, in time to hear four of the speeches, and must admit they were first-rate, considering everything. A man named Austin, who works for Mr. S. W. Patterson for a part of the crop, made a strong and pointed argument for that side of the question. The judges said the arguments pro and con were so good that they were compelled to decide, that it is better for some men to work for wages, and others to work for part of the crop.-Bain-

respectable competence. His integrity intelliposition in the jury-room. The second is Fesus A. Wright, of Waverly, a man in good position At a recent election investigation before the United States Commissioner Swayze, in Macon,